in the nullisomic or monosomic form (for facilitating crossing) and generally of the byzantina type. The progeny class as two species. This gene pool matures early, and in California it is clearly more productive than the composite of the American world collection of cultivated oats (3). Thus Calif. C.C. II might be particularly useful in desert areas. We know that the A. fatua parent has contributed unique disease resistance (4), earliness (5), and shatter resistance (6). The Agronomy Department, University of California at Davis will maintain this gene pool and disperse the registered seed.

Registration of Parental Lines

REGISTRATION OF C-89 AND N529
PARENTAL CLONES OF ALFALFA

(Rегистration Nos. PL 1 and PL 2)

O. J. Hunt, R. N. Peaden, and H. L. Carnahan

C-89 (Reg. No. PL 1) and N529 (Reg. No. PL 2) are parental clones of alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) developed by the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, and the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station. Some of the insect resistance tests were conducted by Entomology Research Division, Agricultural Research Service. The clones were released for their potential value in breeding as sources of multiple pest resistance. Both trace to the cultivar 'Nemastan.'

C-89 imparts high yield to its progeny and is one of the five parent clones of the cultivar 'Lahontan.' It is highly resistant to the stem nematode and to biotypes ENT-A and ENT-B of the spotted alfalfa aphid. It is moderately resistant to bacterial wilt and pea aphid. About 92% of the polycross progeny of C-89 are highly resistant to bacterial wilt as compared to 23.7% for 'Ranger' and 37% for Lahontan. Field tests for resistance to the stem nematode indicated that only 3.4% of the polycross progeny of C-89 were susceptible as compared to 91% for Ranger.

Tests by Entomology Research Division at Meso, Arizona, indicated that C-89 has moderate resistance to alfalfa seed chalcid. Infestation was about 40% as heavy as that observed on other parent clones of Lahontan, which tends to be less damaged by this insect than other cultivars.

C-89 has high seed yield potential. It is slightly self-sterile. C-89 is highly susceptible to leaf and stem diseases.

N529 is one of the parent clones of the cultivar 'Washoe.' It is an F, progeny from the cross of C-89 and C900, two parent clones of the cultivar Lahontan. N529 is highly resistant to pea aphids, biotypes ENT-A and ENT-B of the spotted alfalfa aphid, bacterial wilt, and stem nematodes. It is a broad-crowned, vigorous clone with a high seed production potential. Like most derivatives of Nemastan, it is susceptible to leaf and stem diseases.

CORRECTIONS

Two corrections should be made in the article “Varietal Effects in Soybean Photosynthesis and Photorespiration” by Curtis, Ogren, and Hageman which appeared in the May-June issue. (1) In the first column on page 326, the fourth line from the bottom should read “from 0.2 to 1.0 times as great . . .” (2) The values on the ordinate of Fig. 2 should be 0, 100, 200, 300, and 400 (µmoles glyoxylate produced dm⁻² hr⁻¹).